

GERMAN ARMY ON OFFENSIVE ON THREE SIDES

Are Moving Against Riga and Dvinsk, Serbia and Champagne District. Continue Making Progress in Two Former Places

ATTACKS ON FRENCH ARE REPULSED

While Expected Onslaught in North Would Be Formidable, Bulgarian Attack Against Serbians is Proving Most Dangerous

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The German attack, which for nearly fifteen months have been fighting continuously on one front and then the other, are now on the offensive at three points against Riga and Dvinsk, in Serbia and in the Champagne district. At the two former places they continue to make progress. The attacks delivered against the French east of Rheims, met with a complete repulse yesterday, as did those on previous days.

While it was expected that the Teuton onslaught in the north would be most formidable, as a matter of fact the Bulgarian attack against the Serbians, through the valleys from the east, is proving most dangerous. It is definitely settled that the Bulgarians have cut the Saloniki-Nish railway, north of Vrayna, thus driving a wedge between the main Serbian army, and the Anglo-French forces, which landed at Saloniki. The Greek cabinet is considering England's offer of the cession of the island of Cyprus and an outline of possible financial help, if they join the side of the allies. Should negotiations fail it is expected that Greece will be asked to demobilize or to define her attitude. Field Marshal von Hindenburg in the Riga attack has reached 200, which is half way between Riga and Minsk, a dozen miles southwest of the Baltic port. The Russians, by a slashing attack, carried the German position south-east of Baranovichi, an important railway junction east of Slonim, taking more than 3500 prisoners. They have also continued their success in the Middle East, the south Pripiet marshes, Volhynia and Galicia. The Italian advance on Tyrol and Trentino is being carried out in conformity with the plan to relieve the pressure in Serbia. New successes are reported and the general forward movement is said to be about to begin.

There is another railway branching at Uskup, which runs up the western side of Serbia. It is a considerable way around. Another Bulgarian army, which is now approaching Kumanova, is threatening the junction at Uskup. Conversations are also proceeding in Rumania, and it is understood that the French foreign office is in charge. Meanwhile the belligerents realize that the best way to influence the neutral states is to win a big victory. Austria, Germany and Bulgaria are trying this in Serbia, Germany in Constantinople, France and Italy in Tyrol and Trentino. Russia is near Slonim, which roughly is the center of the eastern front of Volhynia and Galicia. According to Petrograd, the Russians are attempting no offensive, but continue to thrust at the Teutons, doing a lot of damage. With the exception of German steamers, which have escaped the submarines in the Baltic, the German flag, it is declared here, has been virtually driven from the seas. Even the fishing fleet of the North Sea has been forced to retire to the harbors as a result of the activity of the British cruisers, which recently captured a large number in retaliation for the sinking of the British trawlers by the German submarines.

Although official confirmation is still lacking of the report that Great Britain has offered the island of Cyprus to Greece in return for cooperation with Serbia, it is asserted confidently by diplomats in London that the offer was made.

WEATHER TODAY
(Associated Press Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21.—The Arizona Fair.

Russians Are Sequestering Many German-Owned Acres

(Associated Press Dispatch)

PETROGRAD, Oct. 21.—Millions of acres of Russian land, formerly colonized by Germans and hundreds of German industrial, mercantile and financial undertakings, valued at hundreds of millions of dollars, have been or are being sequestered and placed under the control of Russian officials. It is said that this is being done to make up for losses of the

FEDERAL PROBE WILL REVEAL MUCH BELIEVE THE CLIFTON STRIKERS

TWO KILLED IN FALL FROM BIPLANE

LYNN, Mass., Oct. 21.—Chauncey Redding and Philip Holman were killed by a fall from a biplane while making an experimental flight. Redding, who was manager of the Saugus Aviation school, was operator of the machine, and Holman was mechanic. The wing framework appeared to collapse and both were buried two feet in the soft mud.

WAR WAS DUE SAYS DIPLOMAT A NEW THEORY

Former Minister to Korea Thinks That Slaughter in Europe is Sent in Place of Clarifying Plague

While admitting that it is a cruel way to look at the war, Dr. H. M. Allen, minister to Korea under the Harrison, Cleveland, McKinley and Roosevelt administrations, believes it is nature's rounding up of things. The conflict across the sea has come in place of the old scourges that have been eradicated by science, to solve the problem of overpopulation in Europe, according to Dr. Allen, who leaves today for his home in Toledo, after a several days' stay in Phoenix.

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PRESIDENT CONFIDENT

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The president has expressed confidence that the country will approve of the administration's plans of strengthening the defenses of the country. The committee from the conference of national defense, which called at the White House, to present a resolution urging adequate and quick increases in every department of the national defenses.

The president said that certain people in the nation wanted the country adequately prepared for defense and

FLEMING STRIKES OIL IN BASIN NEAR ROOSEVELT DAM

(Special to The Republican)

GLOBE, Oct. 21.—Bearing bottled samples of the finest quality paraffine base oil, Col. James H. Fleming of Phoenix, pioneer oil seeker of the Tonto basin arrived in Globe today with the news that a well had been brought in on the hillside, opposite the Roosevelt dam. With this news, the colonel also brought word of prospects of developing oil in commercial quantities within ten days. After a short visit, he hurried back to the oil field, in order to superintend arrangements for increasing the

depth of the borings by fifty feet, in order that the main oil basin underlying the entire Tonto basin may be tapped.

Not having expected a gusher, Fleming was not disappointed when the strike proved to be merely a pocket. For several days, the drills had been hampered by the caving of the hole. Soft water, which is encountered just above all oil deposits, was the immediate cause of the caving.

Wednesday night, Fleming says, the drill was pulled, and two barrels of oil drawn from the well. The flow at the present time, he claims, is just about that amount a day.

Fifty feet lower down, according to the survey, is the main basin, enclosed in the shale peculiar to such deposits, and once through this shale, the big supply will be met.

Fleming is the pioneer oil man of the district. He is president of the Tonto Basin Oil Company, which has promoted most of the drilling work in the district. But one well has been bored, although the rigs of other concerns are on the ground. Fleming has pursued the work in spite of much incredulity on the part of his acquaintances and friends, and at the present time, has sunk some \$13,000 of his own money in the well.

Interested citizens of Globe will go to the well tomorrow and see for themselves the source of the first oil supply ever found in Arizona.

Conviction is Strong That Conference at El Paso Will Accomplish Nothing and Federal Investigation is Urged

SAY MANAGERS SPAR FOR TIME

Believed in Event El Paso Conference Fails, Clifton-Moreno Strikers Will Refuse to Send Another Committee There

By Ernest Douglas
(Special Representative of The Republican)

CLIFTON, Ariz., Oct. 21.—Each day that passes without news of some definite progress being made by the peace conference in El Paso, deepens the conviction of the strikers that the companies are merely sparring for time and still hope to starve out their former employees. This feeling, general since the first conference committee was turned down, becomes more pronounced daily.

The chances that the strikers will send another committee to El Paso if this one reports failure are extremely remote. They think that if this committee can do nothing with the managers they might as well stop trying.

"Our strongest card now is a federal investigation" one of the strike leaders said today.

"We hope the investigation will disclose facts which will force the companies to come to terms. Public sentiment will be aroused once the truth is known. We are convinced we can prove things which will make the Colorado situation pale into insignificance."

Among the things the strikers hope to prove is that many men had to pay foremen and shift bosses for their jobs; that the managers refused to receive men who went to them with complaints; that for many years the men have not been satisfied with wages or conditions; that the average wage scale was much lower than the companies have claimed since the strike began; that the companies interfered with private claim owners and lenders; that the stories told by refugees are greatly exaggerated and in many instances manufactured from whole cloth.

The suspicion that the companies plan to rush in strike breakers from Duncan has lessened but has not entirely died down. Heavy picket guards are maintained. A number of minor

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WILL FOREIGN INTERESTS NOW BE PROTECTED

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—European governments are making inquiries of the United States as to what assurances have been given by the newly recognized Mexican government in respect to foreign claims. It is generally understood that the powers of Europe will follow the lead of the American republics in recognizing Carranza, but it became known that before taking the step they want to know more specifically as to what settlement will be made of the huge claims growing out of the revolutionary conditions of the last few years. Carranza has declined to appoint several committees, to be composed of representatives interested in the nation's order that an equitable settlement may be reached.

"The question of claims is related so

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JAP IS FOUND DEAD WITH THE BANDIT GANG

(Associated Press Dispatch)

BROWNSVILLE, Oct. 21.—The body of a Japanese was found among the Mexicans killed in the fight between United States soldiers and Mexican bandits at Ojo Del Agua. Apparently he was shot while fighting but there was nothing to indicate whether he belonged to the raiders. The Rio Grande was used twice by two separate bands of Mexicans to stop pursuit by the American soldiers, most of the bandits crossing into Mexico in both instances. The first crossing was a retreat from the Ojo Del Agua fight, sixty miles up

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HOPE TO REGAIN TRADE LOST IN MEXICO BY WAR

American Merchants Start Movement and Federal Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce Begins Negotiations

TO NAME NEW CONSULS SOON

Representatives of American Government Soon to Be Located in Cities Where Export Trade is Handled Extensively

(Associated Press Dispatch)

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—An effort is being made by American merchants to regain the trade lost in Mexico during the five years that strife has been under way and the federal bureau of foreign and domestic commerce is negotiating with representatives of the Carranza government for the opening of the usual channels of commerce. The bureau is making special efforts to hasten the appointment of Mexican consuls in cities where the export trade is handled in order that shipments to Mexican ports may be handled through government authorities.

The necessity for an early appointment of Mexican consuls was placed before Eliseo Arredondo, the Carranza Washington representative. Some time ago, Carranza had consular representatives in New York, Philadelphia, Galveston, San Antonio, and other export cities. It is planned to give these the authority to handle exports to Mexico and name the new Mexican government pending a formal appointment of the consuls.

For several years there has been an officially recognized Mexican consuls in the United States.

In the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1910, the last year of a stable government in Mexico, the United States shipped to Mexico goods to the value of \$28,192,704. In the year which ended June 30, 1915, the total had fallen to \$24,164,447.

During the same period, imports to the United States from Mexico showed an increase, the imports in the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1915 amounting to \$77,661,894, as compared with \$28,795,942 for 1910.

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EARL DERBY MAKES PLEA

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The enlistment of recruits by the plan of Earl Derby cannot begin until next week, as a royal warrant is necessary before the men could be passed to the reserve and classified in their proper groups. Meanwhile Earl Derby, with the consent of Premier Asquith and Lord Kitchener, has sent a letter to every man eligible for military ser-

vice, who is not engaged in munition work, saying:

"I, as director general of recruiting, beg of you to consider your own position. I ask whether in a country fighting as ours, you are doing all you possibly can for its safety, and whether the reason you have hitherto held as valid for not enlisting holds good in the present crisis."

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M'ADOO SAYS GOVERNMENT SHOULD HAVE TRADE FLEET

(Associated Press Dispatch)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—In a plea for the creation by the government of a valuable auxiliary merchant marine, William McAdoo, secretary of the treasury, in addressing the members of the San Francisco Commercial club at a luncheon, said that if private capital cannot afford to provide adequate steamship service between the Pacific coast and points in the orient, the government should provide the facilities for the protection of United States trade and property.

Mr. McAdoo was speaking with

VILLA FORCES AT NACO

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NACO, Oct. 21.—Yaquis in the service of Villa occupied Naco, following the evacuation by the Carranza garrison, which burned the bridges to the south, crippling the railroad to Cananea. General Iribado commanded the Yaquis. The population crossed to the American side following the Carranza evacuation. As the Villa forces entered the United States customs officials put into effect the arms embargo.

HOLDING IMPORTATIONS

(Associated Press Dispatch)

EL PASO, Oct. 21.—Importations from Mexico through the El Paso customs district will be held at least forty-eight hours in order to determine if they were confiscated by Villa.

MEN FELL AT RATE OF ONE HUNDRED A SECOND

(Associated Press Dispatch)

BERLIN, Oct. 21.—Tages Zeitung says that during one period of the great battle at Loos last month the British fell at the rate of one hundred men per second. "The British attacked in dense rows of eight sections," says the Overseas Agency, in a resume of Tages Zeitung's dispatch.

"The attack presented a spectacle like a Napoleonic battle. The British artillery came up as far as possible without being in range of the German rifles. It was equipped with bridges designed to enable the artillery forces to cross the German trenches. The British advanced with admirable bravery. Suddenly they were checked by the German fire, and one hundred men fell each second. The British did not even reach the German trenches, and the artillery was destroyed by German mortars. They lost nearly 10,000 dead and wounded and 800 captured."

TAFT MAY TELL OF CONFERENCE WITH LEDYARD

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—It is possible the government will call ex-President Taft to testify at the trial of the seven New Haven directors under the Sherman act. He is expected to tell of a conference between him and Lewis Cass Ledyard, one of the defendants, over the New Haven acquisition of Boston & Maine stock, in the matter of limitation of the New Haven inquiry begun in the latter part of Taft's administration.

The government alleges that Ledyard used his influence with the administration to confine the inquiry of the relations of the New Haven with the Grand Trunk, of Canada, Charles Mellen, former president of the New Haven, was characterized as a "hostile witness" by a federal attorney during the continuation of the testimony. Nevertheless he succeeded in introducing what was deemed to be some of the most important evidence against the defendants contained in the government case. Mellen conceded that the early competition between the New Haven and the New York & New England, which it subsequently absorbed, was cut the throat variety.

He testified it was the state of rivalry between the Boston & Maine and the New Haven which led to an agreement in which the two agreed to avoid each others territory. Mellen told how the New Haven secured control of two of New York

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WIRELESS TALK FROM VIRGINIA ACROSS THE SEA

(Associated Press Dispatch)

NEW YORK, Oct. 21.—Arlington, Va., talked by wireless telephone with Paris today. Honolulu also heard the operator talking from Arlington.

(Special to The Republican)

DENVER, Colo., Oct. 21.—The following statement from the office of the chief engineer of the American Telephone & Telegraph company in New York was received here:

Trans-Atlantic wireless telephony is an accomplished fact. Observers listening at the Eiffel Tower in Paris, have heard speech sent out by engineers of the American Telephone & Telegraph company from apparatus developed by that company, and the Western Electric company, and installed at Arlington, Va. The equipment used was that employed a few weeks ago in talking by wireless telephony to San Francisco and Honolulu; the antenna employed at Arlington was that of the United States navy department, which was placed at the disposal of the American Telephone & Telegraph company's engineers through the courtesy of the department. At the time of the announcement of successful wireless telephony from Arlington to Mare Island, Panama, San Diego and Honolulu on September 29, Chief Engineer

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Colgan Succeeds Fairall In The Trial Of Schmidt

(Associated Press Dispatch)

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 21.—Nathan Colgan of San Francisco has been named counsel for Matthew Schmidt, who is on trial at Los Angeles for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Times building. Colgan will take the place of Charles Fairall, who died last Friday. Edwin Mc-

Kenzie of San Francisco has also been added to Schmidt's counsel.

The selection of attorneys was made by Olaf Tveitmo, secretary and treasurer of the State Building Trades council. Tveitmo will return to Los Angeles tonight to continue his attendance at the trial, which convened on Monday. Colgan and McKenzie will follow Saturday.

SAYS GERMANS BROKE FAITH IN THE CAVELL CASE

British Government Issues Full Report of Condemnation and Execution of the English Woman Who Helped Soldiers Escape

BRAND WHITLOCK MAKES APPEAL

How Hugh Gibson Sought German Governor Late at Night Before Execution and Pleaded for Woman's Life Graphically Related

(Associated Press Dispatch)

LONDON, Oct. 21.—The British government has issued a full report of condemnation of the execution of Miss Edith Cavell, English head of the training school at Brussels, for aiding English, French and Belgian soldiers escape from Belgium, made by Brand Whitlock, American minister at Brussels, to Ambassador Page.

How Hugh Gibson, secretary of the legation, with the Spanish minister, sought the German governor late the night before the execution and pleaded for the woman's life, is graphically related.

In Gibson's memorandum, the document makes reference to the apparent lack of good faith on the part of the German authorities to keep their promise to inform Whitlock fully of the trial and sentence.

Whitlock's final appeal was in the form of a note sent by messenger to the German governor the night of Oct. 11, reading:

"I am too sick to present this request myself. I appeal to your generosity to save from death this unhappy woman. Have pity on her." Whitlock stated that the woman also nursed German soldiers.

Prior to the execution on Oct. 12, the woman was visited by an English clergyman. She told him she knew that according to law she was guilty and was happy to die for her country.

Gibson's report said that Conrad, the official German in the civil branch, gave positive assurance that the American legation would be fully informed as to developments in the case. If continued.

Despite these assurances, we made repeated inquiries during the course of the day and at the last one, Conrad stated that the sentence had not been pronounced, and specifically renewed assurances they would not fail to inform us as soon as there was any news. Later we learned from outside sources that sentence had been passed in the course of the afternoon before the last conversation with Conrad, and that the execution would take place during the night."

Gibson sought the Spanish minister with Whitlock's note asking for clemency, and Mr. Delavan went to the German governor's quarters, finding him and his staff absent, he telephoned. He asked them to return on a matter of the utmost urgency. They returned at ten and expressed disbelief that sentence had actually been passed.

Gibson's report continues:

"The circumstances of the case were explained to him and your note presented. He read it aloud in our presence and expressed a disbelief of the report that sentence had been actually passed. He manifested surprise that we should give credence to any report not emanating from official sources. He was quite insistent on knowing the exact source of our information, but this I did not feel at liberty to communicate to him."

"He stated it was quite improbable that sentence had been pronounced and even if so it would not be executed in so short a time and any event it would be quite impossible to take any action before morning."

"It was pointed out to him that even if the facts were as we believed them to be, action would be useless unless taken at once. We urged him to ascertain the facts immediately. This, after some hesitancy, he agreed to do. He telephoned the presiding judge of the court martial and returned to say that the facts were as we had presented them and that it was intended

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